

Read the following article about the city of Dubai, in the Middle East. Identify which paragraphs (A to G) contain the information listed in questions 1 to 10 by marking (X) for the correct answer. Paragraphs may be used more than once. If you change your mind, put a line through the box (X).

HOW TO SPEND 48 HOURS IN DUBAI



Shop for spices, gold and perfume in the atmospheric souks¹ or just lie back on the white beaches

A Why go now?

This city promises sun, sand and shopping, of course, but there is much more. A city of the future, it also has a fascinating past – and combines a rich heritage with modern style.

B Touch Down

The contenders from London Heathrow to Dubai are British Airways and Virgin Atlantic. Emirates Airlines also have flights to Dubai. Indirect flights are often cheaper: the lowest return fares through www.opodo.co.uk start at £158. The airport is only 4km from the city centre; numerous buses serve various parts of the country while a taxi for the city centre takes 15 minutes.

C Check in

The old wooden doors have just opened at the Orient Guest House, a restored courtyard house and one of only two hotels in the historic quarter. There is nothing like hearing the call to prayer echo through the narrow streets from your bed in a traditionally decorated room.

D Take a Hike

Stroll through the lanes of Bastakiya. The area's

elegant courtyard houses were built by Persian merchants early in the 20th century; the wind-towers served as their air-conditioning. Today some are home to small museums and galleries. Knowledgeable staff at the Centre for Cultural Understanding offer guided walks through the quarter, sharing the little-documented history and pointing out architectural details you might otherwise miss.

E Window Shopping

Take your pick from the restored wooden arcades of Bur Dubai souk where you can shop for alarm clocks, Bollywood films and have a suit made. This is best visited early evening. You can find anything from perfume to kitchenware.

F Dining with the Locals

Eat Arabic at Bastakiah Nights on the edge of the city. This century-old mansion has breathtaking interior rooms set around a courtyard, with water views from the roof terrace. Feast on Middle Eastern meze, served with grace and attention.

G Cultural Afternoon

The wonderful Dubai Museum has exhibits on the city's development from fishing village to post-modern metropolis. You should also visit the elegant House of Sheikh Saeed al Maktoum, once the headquarters of Dubai's rulers and former home to the grandfather of Dubai's ruler.

souk = marketplace

| Question | Answer | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
|--|--------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 the companies which fly to Dubai | | | | | | | | |
| 2 places where you can get souvenirs and presents | | | | | | | | |
| 3 the place where you can learn about the royal family | | | | | | | | |
| 4 how far the airport is from Dubai | | | | | | | | |
| 5 how people in Dubai kept their houses cool | | | | | | | | |
| 6 the local food | | | | | | | | |
| 7 cheap tickets to Dubai | | | | | | | | |
| 8 someone who can show you the most interesting houses | | | | | | | | |
| 9 the way the city has changed through time | | | | | | | | |
| 10 places where you can stay | | | | | | | | |

ANSWER KEY TO THE LAST EIS PAGE ACTIVITIES (DATED FEBRUARY 13, 2017)

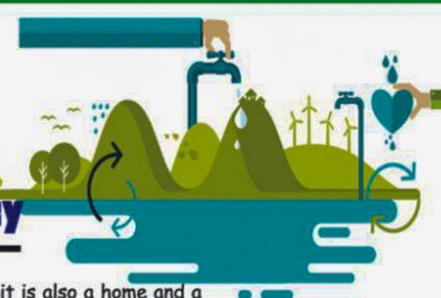
Part 1 1E 2C 3A 4G 5F 6B 7C 8A 9G 10F
Part 2 11A,C,G 12A,D,F 13C 14A 15 Motivation 16 Internal 17 Attitude 18 Junior 19 Experience 20 Human Resources 21 Transferable



Read the following leaflet from a UK water company to its customers and answer the questions which follow.



Water Efficiency



Water is not just a necessity, it is also a home and a haven for wildlife. In the UK, changes in lifestyle, among other things, have caused demand for water to double over the last 50 years – that is a rate of growth that is unsustainable in the long term. The south east of England is one of the driest areas in the UK and within this region the average customer now uses 16% more water per day than the national average. Climate change is also playing its part. Average temperatures have risen over the last 100 years and some predictions suggest the average annual temperature in much of the south east will increase by up to 4.5°C by 2080. Substantial growth in new housing developments will place yet further pressure on the fine balance between managing supply and the demands of customers. There is a risk of a water shortage in the near future as there is a limited supply of water to go around. With the population in the area estimated to grow by over 12% by 2030, this represents a significant challenge for us all.

Leakage of water from the ageing mains network is a major issue for every water company in the UK. Significant investment is in progress to upgrade the ageing network of pipes, which is vulnerable to bursts and leaks. We are speeding up the rate at which we

replace old pipes with those made from modern materials and are specifically targeting those areas where customers suffer from most bursts.

We have also decided to meter all properties when they are sold, when they are newly tenanted and when they are newly built. As well as being a fairer

way to charge for water use, metering has proven to reduce demand, particularly at peak times during the summer months. We aim for 43% of our domestic customers to have a water meter by the year 2010 and 82% by 2030. We are constantly looking for new ways to promote water efficiency to our domestic, commercial and industrial customers. In this leaflet we are providing advice on some of the ways that you can help. Remember – a small reduction by all of us now will make a huge difference in the future.

The part we play

The water supply is often taken from both rivers and underground water, where it is treated and then distributed through the water pipes. Waste water is collected in sewers and passed to waste water treatment works before being returned to rivers or the sea. In recent years, better waste water treatment has raised the quality of many rivers. This man-made part of the water cycle usually takes a few days. Lower usage will also mean less energy is used in the pumping and treatment processes, reducing carbon emissions from power stations.

Have a water meter installed

Customers with a water meter tend to be more careful with their water use and in fact many customers find they are financially better off. If you choose to have a meter installed and are unhappy with metered charges, you can change back to non-metered charges as long as you do this within the first 18 months. For more information visit our website www.3valleys.co.uk. If you would like to apply for a water meter, complete and return the form available on the website.

Take a quick shower

On average, showers use less water. Baths, on the other hand, use at least four times as much water. So, wherever possible, opt for a refreshing shower instead. But be careful with power showers, because they can use more water in five minutes than an average bath.

Choose energy-efficient white goods

Try to use your washing machine or dishwasher only when you have a full load. When you need to buy a new one, look for energy efficient ones that use the least amount of water. If you are not sure how water efficient it is, check with the manufacturer before making your purchase.

Stop running taps unnecessarily

If you leave the tap running while you clean your teeth or shave, you can waste up to 10 litres of water. Try using a mug of water and turn the tap off so you only use what you need.

The water cycle is a never-ending process. Water travels on this continuous journey, and has done so for millions of years.

Stage 1 As the sun beats down it warms the oceans, rivers and lakes. This causes the water to rise into the air as water vapour (known as 'evaporation'). Some of the moisture is also released from trees and plants (known as 'transpiration'). These are continual processes.

Stage 2 As the water vapour rises in the atmosphere, it cools forming clouds. This process is called 'condensation'. It is the same process that makes you see your breath on a cold winter morning. The clouds will then produce rain or snow which returns to the Earth's surface as water. Too much rainfall (or melting snow) can cause floods through ground run-off. Too little rain causes droughts. Variations in rainfall patterns are a normal occurrence, but these may alter with climate change.

Stage 3 Rainwater and melting snow flow into lakes and rivers or soak into the ground. Rainfall initially soaks into the ground and is often taken up by plants, although, in summer, most of it re-evaporates. In the winter, when evaporation and transpiration are low, much of the soil water seeps deeper into the ground, which can discharge to rivers or the sea, where the cycle begins again. This process is known as 'recharge'. This process can occur over a few days, but usually takes months or even years.

Questions 11–21

Complete the sentences below with words or phrases from the text. Write no more than FOUR words for each answer.

- Water is essential both for humans and for
- The area which gets the least amount of rain in England is the
- Shortage of water is due to lifestyle changes, higher levels of water usage, rising and an increase in housing development.
- One problem is that many water pipes are old and this can lead to
- Using a water meter has helped to decrease public for water.
- It is hoped that of homes will have a water meter by 2030.
- Water treatment uses electricity which leads to an increase in
- If you are unhappy with your water meter, you should go to the
- Brushing your teeth can use as much as
- Showers are better than baths because they
- You should only buy washing machines which are

Questions 22–25

Complete the notes below. Write no more than TWO words taken from the text for your answers.

The water cycle

- [22] 'Evaporation' takes place when river or lake water rises into the atmosphere as
- 'Condensation' is the process by which clouds are formed.
- Water returns to the Earth in the form of rain or snow.
- [23] An increase in rainfall can lead to
- [24] The amount of rainfall is always variable but can have a big impact.
- [25] Water from rain and snow enters lakes or rivers or is used by plants through the



Find the answers in next MONDAY issue